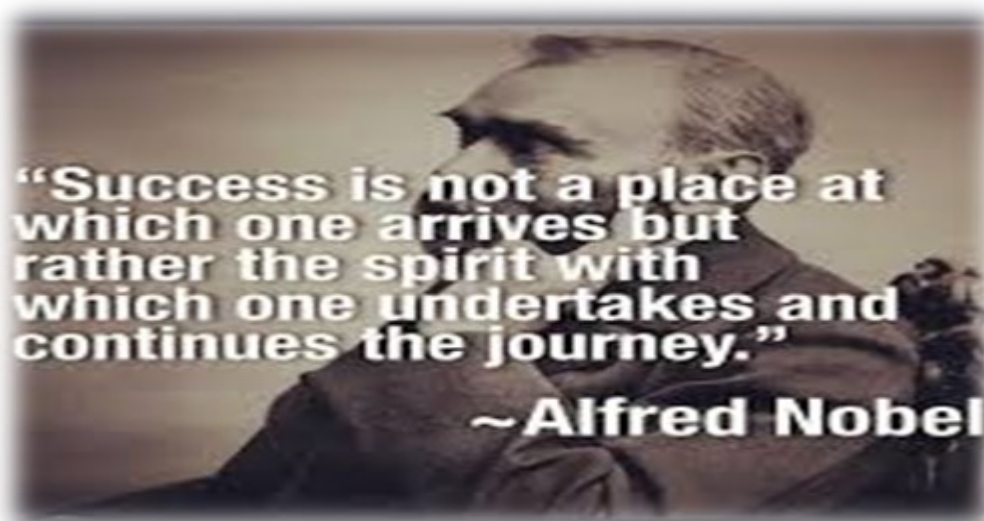


108
Greatest Of All Times



**Globally selected
Personalities**



21 Oct 1833 <::><::><::> 10 Dec 1896

ISBN:978-81-981806-2-9

Compiled by:
Prof Dr S Ramalingam



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21 Oct 1833



10 Dec 1896

Founder of the NOBEL Prize

On the eve of his 190th Birth Anniversary

Alfred Nobel had loathed war all his life and was stunned when his obituary referred to him as a "merchant of death." He vowed that he would not be remembered as such! So he decided to leave his immense fortune to foster science, literature and peace. The Nobel Prizes were born! All because a journalist did not check his facts.



Alfred Bernhard NOBEL

<https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/>



Department of Chemistry

This is the WRAPPER of the Book released/published by the
Department of Chemistry Dr MGR Educational and Research
Institute, Chennai – 600 095, INDIA

Kindly visit the Web Page to reach/read the Book:

<https://archive.org/details/full-book-alfred-nobel>

Nobel Prize



Awarded for	Contributions that have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind in the areas of Physics , Chemistry , Physiology or Medicine , Literature , Economics and Peace .
Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sweden (all prizes except the Peace Prize)• Norway (Peace Prize only)
Presented by	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Physics, Chemistry and Economic Sciences)• Nobel Assembly at the Karolinska Institute (Physiology or Medicine)• Swedish Academy (Literature)• Norwegian Nobel Committee (Peace)
Reward(s)	A gold-plated green gold medal, a diploma, and a monetary award of 11 million SEK
First awarded	10 December 1901; 122 years ago
Number of laureates	609 prizes to 975 laureates (as of 2021)
Website	nobelprize.org

ALFRED NOBEL'S FORTUNE

When the Swedish businessman and inventor Alfred Nobel passed away in 1896, he left behind what was then one of the world's largest private fortunes.

In his will, Alfred Nobel determined that his assets should be invested in a fund consisting of safe securities. That meant that Nobel's worldwide interests in industrial enterprises would have to be liquidated. This demanding task was carried out by Nobel's young assistant Ragnar Sohlman and the engineer Rudolf Lilljequist. They soon joined forces with the young Swedish lawyer and peace activist Carl Lindhagen.

Most of the assets proved to be linked to Nobel's holdings in the Russian oil company Baku Petroleum and a hundred or so ammunition and dynamite factories in Europe, North and South America, Australia and South Africa. Nobel also had substantial shareholdings in various mining companies, including gold mines, as well as revenues from his 355 international patents. In addition he owned a yacht - the first in the world with an aluminium keel - a stud farm for riding horses, and three valuable properties: the villa Mio Nido in San Remo, an apartment in Paris, and the villa Björkborn in Karlskoga (where he never took up residence).

A particular problem was that the bulk of Nobel's securities and cash reserves were deposited in French banks in Paris, which could make it difficult for the estate to gain control of the assets without becoming subject to French inheritance tax. Sohlman solved the problem by single-handedly and in complete secrecy taking the securities out of the country - reputedly with a loaded pistol in his coat pocket just in case. The securities were then sold in London and Stockholm.

The fund acquired a total of SEK 31.5 million - a considerable amount given the value of the krone at the time. The money was then invested in so-called "gilt-edged bonds". The annual yield was to be spent on financing the five Nobel Prizes and the administration of the prize-awarding committees. With effect from 1900, responsibility for managing the assets Nobel had left was transferred to the newly-established Nobel Foundation in Stockholm.

The nominal value of the individual Prizes awarded in 1901 was SEK 150,782 - close to 9 million Swedish crowns at 2016 rates. By the time of the centenary in 2001, the value of the Prize had risen to SEK 10 million, the highest amount ever both nominally and in real terms. In 2017 the value of the Peace Prize is 9 million Swedish crowns.

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<https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel>

History

The Nobel Peace Prize and the other Nobel Prizes were established by the Swedish inventor and businessman Alfred Nobel through his last will.

When the Swedish businessman [Alfred Nobel](#) passed away in 1896, he left behind what was then one of the world's largest private fortunes. In [his last will](#) Nobel declared that the whole of his remaining [fortune](#) of 31, 5 million Swedish crowns was to be invested in safe securities and should constitute a fund "the interest on which shall be annually distributed in the form of prizes to those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind"

[Will](#)

The will specified in which fields the prizes should be awarded – physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology, literature and peace – and which criteria the respective prize committees should apply when choosing their prize recipients. According to the will the Nobel Peace Prize was to be awarded "to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between the nations and the abolition or reduction of standing armies and the formation and spreading of peace congresses."

[Norwegian Nobel Committee](#)

Alfred Nobel's will declared that the Nobel Peace Prize was to be awarded by a committee of five persons selected by the Norwegian Storting (parliament). The Storting accepted the assignment in April 1897, and the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting was set up in August of the same year.

[Nobel Foundation](#)

In Sweden, however, Nobel's will triggered a lengthy legal battle with parts of the Nobel family. It was not until this conflict had been resolved, and financial matters had been satisfactorily arranged through the establishment of the Nobel Foundation in Sweden in 1900, that the Norwegian Nobel Committee and the other prize-awarding bodies could begin their work.

First award

The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901. The Peace Prize for that year was shared between the Frenchman Frédéric Passy and the Swiss Jean Henry Dunant.



Wilhelm Röntgen

Received the first **Physics Prize** for his discovery of X-rays.

(*)(*)(*)(*)(*)

NOBEL PRIZE

Brief Details

The statutes of the Nobel Foundation it say: “A prize amount may be equally divided between two works, each of which is considered to merit a prize. If a work that is being rewarded has been produced by two or three persons, the prize shall be awarded to them jointly. In no case may a prize amount be divided between more than three persons.”

Between 1901 and 2023, the Nobel Prizes and the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel were awarded 621 times to 1,000 people and organisations. With some receiving the Nobel Prize more than once, this makes a total of 965 individuals and 27 organisations.

621 Nobel Prizes

Between 1901 and 2023, the Nobel Prizes and the prize in economic sciences were awarded 621 times.

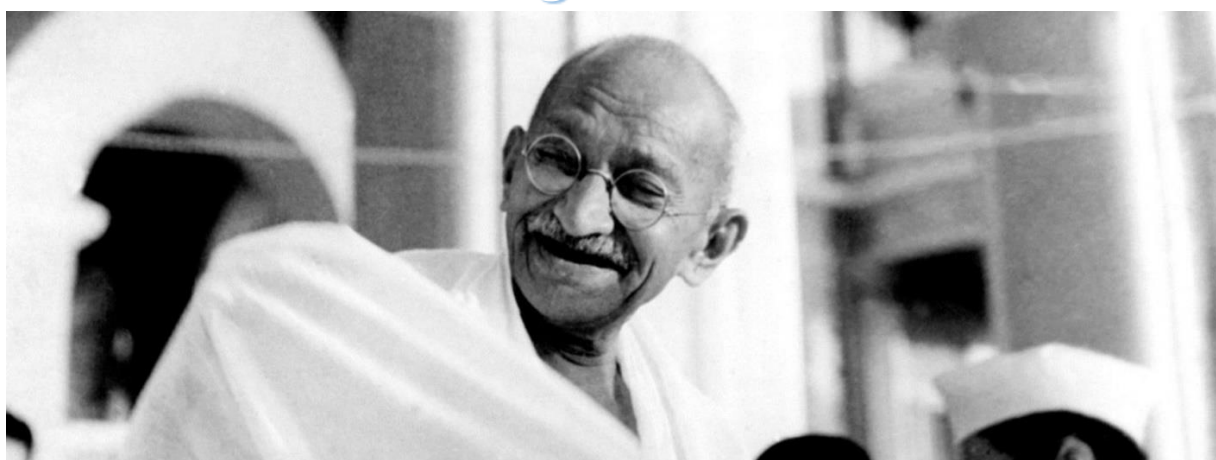
Nobel Prize	Number of prizes	Number of laureates	Awarded to one laureate	Shared by two laureates	Shared by three laureates
Physics	117	225	47	32	38
Chemistry	115	194	63	25	27
Medicine	114	227	40	35	39
Literature	116	120	112	4	–
Peace	104	111+30	70	31	3
Economic sciences	55	93	26	20	9
<i>Total:</i>	621	1,000	358	147	116

Please visit the following web page
to know the complete details of
Nobel Prizes awarded as indicated above

<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/lists/all-nobel-prizes/>

Mahatma Gandhi

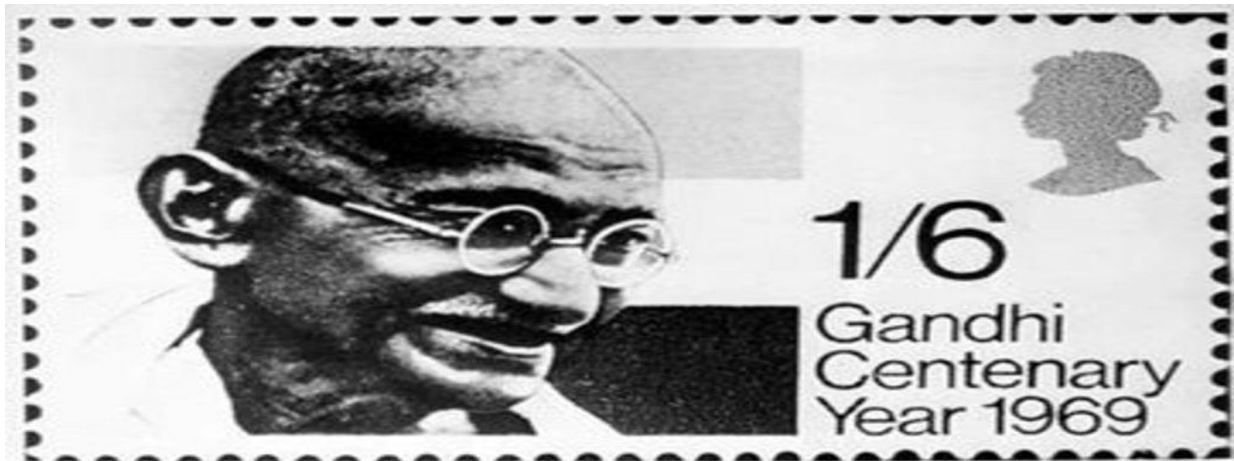
The Missing Laureate



Mohandas Gandhi (1869-1948) has become the strongest symbol of non-violence in the 20th century. It is widely held – in retrospect – that the Indian national leader should have been the

very man to be selected for the Nobel Peace Prize. He was nominated several times, but was never awarded the prize. Why?

These questions have been asked frequently: Was the horizon of the Norwegian Nobel Committee too narrow? Were the committee members unable to appreciate the struggle for freedom among non-European peoples?" Or were the Norwegian committee members perhaps afraid to make a prize award which might be detrimental to the relationship between their own country and Great Britain?



When still alive, Mohandas Gandhi had many admirers, both in India and abroad. But his martyrdom in 1948 made him an even greater symbol of peace. Twenty-one years later [1969 = his Centenary year], he was commemorated on this double-sized United Kingdom postage stamp.

<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/themes/mahatma-gandhi-the-missing-laureate/>

Mahatma Gandhi who played a prominent role in freeing India from the clutches of the 200-year-old rule of the British was nominated several times, but was never awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. On the eve of his 154th birth anniversary, the Nobel Prize panel explained why Mohandas Gandhi, who became the symbol of non-violence in the 20th century, was never awarded the prize.

He was nominated in 1937, 1938, 1939, 1947 and, finally, a few days before he was assassinated in January 1948. Failure to give the prize to Mahatma Gandhi before his death in 1948 is also seen by many as a mistake.

The reasons behind this omission are complex and multifaceted. One of the primary issues was that Mahatma Gandhi did not fit into the traditional categories identified by the Nobel Committee for potential recipients of the Prize. According to the committee, he was not a politician or proponent of international law, nor was he primarily a humanitarian relief worker or an organiser of international peace congresses.

Mahatma Gandhi's approach to peace and non-violence was unique and groundbreaking, which may have made it difficult for the committee to evaluate his contributions within their established framework.

First nomination

Gandhi was first nominated among 13 candidates in 1937 by a member of the Norwegian Parliament Ole Colbjørnsen. However, some panel members criticised him for not being consistently pacifist, and that some of his non-violent movements against the colonial power degenerated into violence and terror. They pointed out his first non-cooperation movement in India which turned violent after a crowd killed several policemen and set fire to a police station in Chauri Chaura. Other critics believed that Gandhi's views and ideals were primarily Indian and have no universal application.

Second and third nominations

The Norwegian parliamentarian renominated Gandhi in 1938 and 1939 but ten years were to pass before Gandhi made the short list again.

Fourth nomination

Gandhi's fourth nomination to Nobel committee was made in 1947. He was one of six members shortlisted to the committee's list. The panel members were, however, reluctant to award him the Peace Prize amid the India-Pakistan partition following the independence.

Fifth nomination

His last nomination was made few days before he was assassinated in 1948. A total of six letters of nomination were sent to the committee, some nominators being former laureates.

Since nobody was given a Peace Prize posthumously, the statutes at the time allowed to award the Prize after someone's death.

However, after consideration, the panel members concluded that the posthumous awards should not take place unless the laureate died after the committee's decision had been made.

When the committee, for formal reasons, ended up not making such an award, they decided to reserve the prize, and then, one year later, not to spend the prize money for 1948 at all. What many thought should have been Mahatma Gandhi's place on the list of Laureates was silently but respectfully left open.

For complete and detailed information, kindly visit the following web link to know the official position of the Nobel Committee:

by Øyvind Tønnesson
Nobelprize.org Peace Editor, 1998-2000

<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/themes/mahatma-gandhi-the-missing-laureate/>

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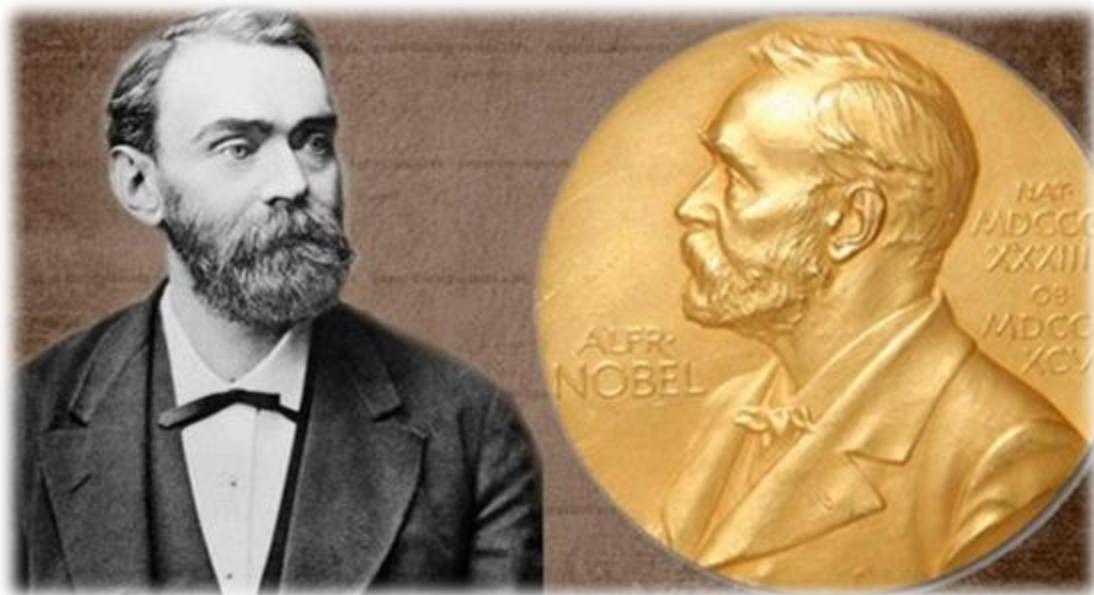
Timeline

Alfred Nobel

Year	Events
1833	Alfred Nobel is given birth in Stockholm [21 October]. His father, Immanuel Nobel, goes bankrupt.
1837	Alfred's father leaves to start a mechanical workshop in St. Petersburg Virginia
1842	Alfred and his family are reunited in St.Petersburg
1850-52	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Alfred Nobel travels to Paris and works a year in the laboratory of T. Jules PelouzeHe also goes to Italy, Germany and the United States
1856-62	Alfred's teacher, Nikolai N. Zinin, reminds him of Nitroglycerine; he then begins to experiment with N-Gly
1863	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Nobel is awarded the first patent on nitroglycerin-blasting oil, as an industrial explosive

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He produces and patents a detonator, blasting cap, for triggering the explosion of the blasting liquid ▪ He also moves back to Stockholm, where he then continues on his experiments
1864	Alfred's brother, Emil, is killed during the prep for N-Gly
1865-67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alfred improves the detonator design and travels to Germany to create the Alfred Nobel and Co Factory in Krümmel ▪ Nobel establishes the United States Blasting Oil Company in the US ▪ A violent explosion destroys the Krümmel plant near Hamburg ▪ He finds that nitroglycerin is controlled better by the addition of kieselguhr, also known as diatomaceous earth, and calls this mixture dynamite. ▪ He then gains the patent of dynamite
1871-72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nobel creates the British Dynamite Company in Ardeer, Scotland and UK. ▪ Immanuel passes away
1873	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nobel became a wealthy guy at the age of forty ▪ He moves to Paris where he settles at Avenue Malakoff
1877	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The company name is changed to Nobel's Explosives Company
1875-76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alfred Nobel creates blasting gelatine in Paris, he also patents it in 1876 ▪ Dynamitaktiengesellschaft-DAG- formerly Alfred Nobel and Co (Hamburg, Germany), is formed
1880	"Dynamite Nobel" is produced by merging Nobel's Italian and Swiss companies
1881-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nobel bought an estate and laboratory at Sevrans on the perimeter of Paris

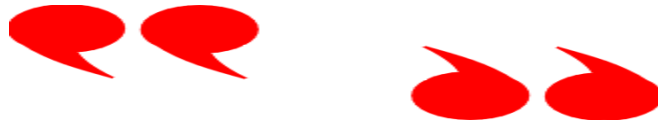
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ German Union is made by joining DAG and a group of German dynamite companies ▪ Nobel-Dynamite Trust Co, which is in London, UK, is then joined by merging DAG and the Nobel's Explosives Company Nobel obtains a patent for the blasting powder "ballistite" in France
1889	Alfred's mom, Adriette, passes away
1891-94	<p>Alfred Nobel moves from Paris to San Remo, Italy, after an altercation with the French government over ballistite</p> <p>Alfred hired Ragnar Sohlman, who he later labelled the executor of his will and testament</p>
1895-96	<p>Nobel signed his third and final will at the Swedish-Norwegian Club in Paris</p> <p>Alfred Nobel passed away at his home in San Remo, Italy, on 10 Dec 1896</p>



Quotes

of

Alfred Nobel



"If I have a thousand ideas and only one turns out to be good, I am satisfied."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "If I have a thousand ideas and only one turns out to be good, I am satisfied," encapsulates a profound perspective on fulfilment and success. In these words, Nobel emphasizes both the value of creativity and the importance of persistence. Acknowledging that not every idea can yield fruitful results, he suggests that even a single brilliant outcome can overshadow any perceived failures. Nobel's satisfaction lies not in the quantity of successful ideas, but rather in the sheer existence of one that surpasses expectations, proving the potential of human imagination and driving him forward in his pursuit of knowledge and progress. This quote serves as an inspiration to all, encouraging us to embrace our ideas, take risks, and appreciate the journey we embark upon in search of innovation and excellence.

"Success is a blend of preparation and opportunity."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "Success is a blend of preparation and opportunity," emphasizes the importance of both hard work and favourable circumstances in achieving success. Preparation involves diligently acquiring knowledge, skills, and experiences that contribute to one's goals. It is through thorough preparation that individuals are equipped to seize opportunities when they arise. However, opportunity also plays a crucial role in the path to success. It could be a lucky break, a chance encounter, or being in the right place at the right time. Without opportunity, even the most well-prepared individuals may struggle to achieve their goals. Therefore, Nobel reminds us that true success is the result of a harmonious combination of our readiness and the favourable circumstances that present themselves to us.

"The journey is more important than the destination."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "The journey is more important than the destination," highlights the significance of the experiences, growth, and learning that we encounter along the way. While achieving our desired destination is undoubtedly rewarding, it is the process, the challenges we face, and the moments of self-discovery that truly shape us. The journey moulds us into the individuals we become and teaches us valuable lessons that can be applied to future endeavours. This quote reminds us to appreciate the present moment, embrace the obstacles, and recognize the profound impact that the journey has on our personal and professional development.

"The greatest achievements are made by those who dare to dream."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "The greatest achievements are made by those who dare to dream," encapsulates the essence of human progress. It highlights the importance of having audacious visions and the courage to pursue them, regardless of the challenges encountered along the way. It is the dreamers, with their unwavering belief in their visions, who push boundaries, challenge the

status quo, and bring about transformational change. From scientific discoveries to technological advancements, artistic masterpieces to social reforms, every remarkable achievement in history began with someone daring to dream beyond the ordinary. It is through their indomitable spirit and relentless pursuit of their dreams that the world as we know it evolves and thrives. Nobel's quote serves as a reminder that within each of us lies the potential to make extraordinary contributions, as long as we have the courage to dream big.

"Do not wait for miracles, create them."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "Do not wait for miracles, create them," resonates with the power of taking action and shaping one's own destiny. Rather than passively relying on external forces, Nobel encourages us to be proactive in pursuing our goals and ambitions. He emphasizes that miracles are not simply chance occurrences, but rather the result of hard work, determination, and innovation. By inspiring us to become creators, Nobel reminds us that we possess the ability to shape our own realities and make a positive impact in the world. This quote serves as a reminder to embrace our own agency and to actively pursue our dreams, instead of waiting for extraordinary circumstances to bring about the change we desire.

"A person who never made a mistake, never tried anything new."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "A person who never made a mistake, never tried anything new," captures the essence of innovation and personal growth. In these few words, Nobel highlights the indispensable role of mistakes in our journey towards progress. By reminding us that mistakes are an inherent part of attempting new things, Nobel emphasizes that one cannot truly grow or achieve success without stepping out of their comfort zone. In daring to take risks and embracing the possibility of failure, individuals pave the way for new discoveries, unconventional solutions, and ground-breaking inventions. Nobel's quote encourages us to embrace experimentation and learn from our failures, as they are vital stepping stones towards success and personal development.

"In order to succeed, your desire for success should be greater than your fear of failure."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "In order to succeed, your desire for success should be greater than your fear of failure," captures a powerful message about the mindset required to achieve one's goals. It emphasizes the significance of having an unwavering determination and an unyielding passion for success. Nobel suggests that the fear of failure can often hinder individuals from reaching their full potential. Only when one's desire for success surpasses their fear of failure can they summon the courage to take risks, embrace challenges, and persist in the face of setbacks. Thus, this quote serves as a reminder that true success is not only a product of hard work and talent but also of the ability to conquer self-doubt and embrace failures as stepping stones towards triumph.

"The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote embodies the essence of resilience and the indomitable spirit of human beings. According to Nobel, the true measure of greatness lies not in never experiencing failure or falling, but in the ability to rise every time we do. It highlights the fact that setbacks and failures are inevitable in life, but what truly matters is how we respond and recover from them. It is through our ability to rise up after falling that we display strength, determination, and a unwavering commitment to pursuing our goals and dreams. Ultimately, this quote reminds us that the pursuit of glory is not about avoiding failure, but about embracing it as an opportunity for growth and self-improvement.

"The true measure of a man is not how he behaves in moments of comfort and convenience, but how he stands at times of controversy and challenges."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "The true measure of a man is not how he behaves in moments of comfort and convenience, but how he stands at times of controversy and challenges," speaks to the essence

of one's character. It suggests that a person's true nature can only be unveiled when faced with adversity and difficult situations. It implies that anyone can appear virtuous when everything is going their way, but it is during times of controversy and challenges that one's strength and integrity are truly tested. It is in these moments that a person's true colours shine through, as they show their resilience, determination, and ability to stand up for what is right. This quote reminds us that it is during these trying times that a person's true character is truly revealed.

"Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote serves as a powerful reminder of the importance of individuality and self-determination in one's life journey. Recognizing that our time on this Earth is finite, Nobel urges us not to squander it by conforming to the expectations or desires of others. Instead, he inspires us to embrace our uniqueness and pursue our own passions and aspirations. By following our own path and making conscious choices, we can live a life true to ourselves, fulfilling our own purpose and leaving a lasting impact on the world. Nobel's words remind us to value our time and choose to live authentically, unapologetically embracing our individuality and crafting our own destiny.

"The only way to do great work is to love what you do."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "The only way to do great work is to love what you do," encapsulates the essence of passion and dedication necessary for success. By emphasizing the importance of love and enthusiasm towards one's work, Nobel highlights that true greatness can only be achieved when one is fully invested and committed to their craft. When individuals love what they do, their work becomes more than just a job; it becomes an expression of their authentic selves. This love fuels creativity, perseverance, and a relentless pursuit of excellence, leading to remarkable achievements and ground-breaking innovations. Loving what you do ensures that every endeavour is approached with wholehearted engagement, commitment, and a desire to make a positive impact on the world.

"The biggest risk is not taking any risk."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "The biggest risk is not taking any risk," encapsulates the essence of embracing challenges and venturing into the unknown. In life, it is natural to fear failure and the consequences it may bring. However, Nobel reminds us that by refusing to take risks, we deny ourselves the opportunity to grow and achieve greatness. Without risk, we may lead stagnant lives, devoid of innovation and personal development. By stepping outside our comfort zones and daring to take chances, we push ourselves to reach new heights, overcome obstacles, and discover our true potential. Ultimately, the biggest risk lies in succumbing to complacency and trudging through a mundane existence, for it is in taking risks that we find fulfilment and leave a lasting impact on the world.

"Your imagination is your preview of life's coming attractions."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "Your imagination is your preview of life's coming attractions," beautifully encapsulates the transformative power of our inner world. It suggests that the way we envision our future has a profound impact on its manifestation. Our imagination acts as a preview, offering glimpses of the possibilities that lie ahead. It is through our imaginative faculties that we continuously shape and mould our goals, dreams, and aspirations. By envisioning great things, we harness the creative force within us and set the stage for the realization of our desires. Nobel's quote reminds us of the importance of nurturing our imagination, as it paves the way for a life rich in potential and possibility.

"Learn from yesterday, live for today, hope for tomorrow."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote "Learn from yesterday, live for today, hope for tomorrow" encapsulates the essence of a meaningful and fulfilling life. Reflecting on the past allows us to glean valuable lessons,

teaching us what worked and what didn't. By recognizing our past mistakes and successes, we acquire knowledge and wisdom that we can apply to our present circumstances. Living in the present moment is crucial as it enables us to fully embrace the joy and beauty of life. It urges us to cherish every experience, appreciate the people around us, and make the most of each opportunity. However, it is equally important to maintain hope for tomorrow. Hope imparts a sense of optimism and fuels our aspirations, spurring us to work towards a brighter future. By learning, living, and hoping, we embark on a transformative journey towards personal growth, fulfilment, and a life well-lived.

"Don't be afraid to give up the good to go for the great."

Explanation

The quote by Alfred Nobel, "Don't be afraid to give up the good to go for the great," embodies the philosophy of aspiring for excellence and embracing change. It reminds us that settling for mediocrity should not be an option when pursuing our dreams and goals. Sometimes, we may find ourselves comfortable in a situation or accomplished in a certain role, but it takes courage and determination to step out of our comfort zones and strive for something greater. This quote encourages us to let go of what is merely good, familiar, or easy, and instead, reach for the extraordinary. It encourages us to push our boundaries, take risks, and continuously challenge ourselves, offering us the possibility of achieving greatness in all aspects of our lives.

"Without passion, you don't have energy. Without energy, you have nothing."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel, the renowned inventor and philanthropist, succinctly captures the essence of human motivation and drive in his profound quote: "Without passion, you don't have energy. Without energy, you have nothing." This thought-provoking statement underscores the vital connection between passion and energy, highlighting the intrinsic link between pursuing one's passions and achieving success. Passion acts as a driving force, igniting a vibrant energy within an individual, and propelling them forward in their endeavours. Without this passionate energy, life becomes dull and mundane, devoid of the enthusiasm and determination needed to overcome obstacles and achieve greatness. Nobel's quote serves as a reminder to embrace and pursue our passions fervently, ensuring we maintain the energy required to make meaningful contributions in our lives.

"The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams," amplifies the importance of having faith and aspirations in shaping one's destiny. By emphasizing the belief in the allure of dreams, Nobel recognizes that envisioning a better future is not only essential but transformative. It inspires individuals to take action, persevere in the face of difficulties, and ultimately make their dreams a reality. Nobel acknowledges that those who dare to dream big have the power to create a future filled with innovation, progress, and beauty. This quote serves as a powerful reminder that hope and determination are fundamental in shaping a brighter and more fulfilling tomorrow.

"Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote "Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever" encapsulates the essence of living a purposeful and meaningful life. It urges individuals to seize the present moment and make the most of their existence, as if there were no future. It emphasizes the importance of embracing every day with gratitude, pursuing passions and dreams, and cherishing the relationships that enrich our lives. Simultaneously, Nobel advocates for a continuous thirst for knowledge and growth, acknowledging that the quest for learning should never cease. By seeking knowledge and expanding our horizons, we cultivate a deeper understanding of the world around us and unlock our full potential, allowing us to make a lasting impact. Ultimately, this quote reminds us to live each day to the fullest while always embracing the opportunity to learn and grow, empowering us to leave a meaningful legacy behind.

"Take the first step in faith. You don't have to see the whole staircase, just take the first step."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote encourages individuals to venture into the unknown with faith and determination. It emphasizes that sometimes, trying to visualize the entire path to success before starting can be overwhelming and discouraging. Instead, Nobel advises taking that crucial first step in faith, embracing uncertainty and trusting in one's abilities and instincts. By focusing on the immediate task at hand rather than the entire journey, one can bypass fear and doubt, creating momentum and propelling themselves forward. Nobel's words serve as a reminder that beginnings are often filled with ambiguity, but it is by taking that initial leap of faith that one can pave the way for future accomplishments.

"Believe you can and you're halfway there."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel once said, "Believe you can and you're halfway there." These words encapsulate the power and significance of self-belief in achieving success. Nobel emphasizes that having faith in oneself lays the foundation for accomplishment and progress. By trusting in our abilities, skills, and potential, we overcome the barriers and doubts that often hinder our journey. This quote serves as a reminder that self-confidence is the key to unlocking our true potential and propelling us towards our goals. It reassures us that the mere act of believing in ourselves already sets us on a path to achievement, as it fuels our determination and perseverance. Ultimately, Nobel's message inspires us to cultivate a strong belief in ourselves, providing us with the confidence needed to conquer obstacles and attain our aspirations.

"Success is not final; failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote encapsulates the essence of perseverance and resilience in the face of adversity. He reminds us that success should not be perceived as a destination, but rather as a continuous journey. It is essential to understand that failure, no matter how devastating or disheartening, should not define one's potential for future success. Instead, it is the ability to gather the strength and courage to continue that truly matters. By possessing the determination to learn from mistakes, adapt, and persist, individuals can overcome setbacks and pave their path towards eventual triumph. Nobel's quote serves as a timeless reminder to embrace challenges with unwavering determination, as it is the unwavering spirit to carry on that ultimately counts.

"The best way to predict the future is to create it."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "The best way to predict the future is to create it," encapsulates the profound belief in human agency and the power of innovation. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite and founder of the Nobel Prizes, understood that the world is not a static entity but rather a result of our collective actions. He recognized that by actively shaping the present, we have the ability to shape a better future. This quote serves as a call to action, urging individuals and society as a whole to take responsibility, think creatively, and actively engage in shaping the world we desire. It reminds us that we are not passive spectators waiting for fate to unfold, but architects of our own destiny. Through innovation, perseverance, and a willingness to challenge conventions, we can truly create a future that exceeds our wildest expectations.

"If there is no struggle, there is no progress."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "If there is no struggle, there is no progress," speaks to the inherent connection between hardship and growth. In this concise statement, Nobel encapsulates the idea that without encountering challenges and overcoming them, true progress cannot be achieved. His words remind us that struggle is not something to be avoided or shied away from, but rather an essential catalyst for personal and collective development. Whether it be on an individual level or within societies, it is through adversities and trials that we gain valuable lessons, resilience, and the opportunity to exceed our own limitations. Nobel's remark serves as a powerful reminder that

progress can only arise from conquering obstacles and pushes us to embrace the struggles we face as stepping stones towards our desired outcomes.

"Success is not the key to happiness. Happiness is the key to success."

Explanation

In his famous quote, Alfred Nobel provides valuable insight into the relationship between success and happiness. He suggests that contrary to popular belief, success in itself does not unlock genuine happiness. Instead, it is the presence of inner happiness that enables individuals to achieve true success. Nobel's words remind us that success without happiness can lead to emptiness and a sense of dissatisfaction, as it is happiness that provides the motivation, contentment, and fulfilment needed to reach our goals and find lasting success. By prioritizing our happiness, we pave the way for a more authentic and fulfilling journey towards achieving our aspirations.

"I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work," encapsulates the mindset of a true innovator and someone who never gives up. Nobel, known for his invention of dynamite, understood that failure was simply a stepping stone towards success. Rather than viewing failure as a setback, he saw it as an opportunity to learn and grow. This quote perfectly demonstrates Nobel's resilience and determination to find solutions, even after countless unsuccessful attempts. It serves as a reminder to embrace failure as a crucial part of the learning process and to constantly strive for improvement in the pursuit of success.

"The difference between a successful person and others is not a lack of strength, not a lack of knowledge, but rather a lack in will."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote emphasizes the crucial role of willpower and determination in achieving success. He believes that true success does not solely depend on one's physical strength or knowledge, but rather on the strength of one's will. In other words, individuals who possess unwavering determination and the resilience to overcome obstacles are more likely to thrive in their pursuits. This quote reminds us that challenges are a natural part of life, and it is our will that defines whether we emerge victorious or succumb to defeat. It is the will that enables us to persevere, push boundaries, and harness our full potential, revealing that the true difference between successful individuals and others lies in the power of their will.

"You are never too old to set another goal or to dream a new dream."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel's quote, "You are never too old to set another goal or to dream a new dream," encapsulates the timeless essence of human potential and the endless possibilities that life offers. Regardless of one's age or stage in life, this quote serves as a reminder that it's never too late to redefine oneself, embrace change, and seek out new aspirations. It encourages individuals, no matter how advanced in years they may be, to shed limiting beliefs and fears, and instead, tap into their inner reservoir of creativity and ambition. By highlighting the remarkable capacity for growth and transformation, Nobel's quote inspires people to continue pushing their boundaries and strive for personal fulfilment, proving that age is merely a number when it comes to pursuing dreams.

"Follow your passion, and success will follow you."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel, with his wise words, highlights the key to achieving true success in life. According to him, the path to success lies in following one's passion. By pursuing our passions, we become wholeheartedly engaged in our endeavours, igniting a fire within us that propels us forward. Whether it is a love for the arts, a fascination for science, or a desire to make a difference in the world, when we choose to follow our passions, we unlock our full potential and unleash our creativity. Success, in turn, becomes an inevitable consequence of our dedication and unwavering commitment. By staying true to ourselves and pursuing what genuinely inspires us, we attract

opportunities, connections, and the necessary resources to fulfil our dreams. Success, therefore, no longer becomes a chasing game but an outcome that naturally manifests in our lives.

"Courage is not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it."

Explanation

In his words, Alfred Nobel brilliantly captures the essence of courage—an essential quality that defines extraordinary individuals. He states that courage is not merely the absence of fear but rather the triumph over it. Nobel emphasizes that the true measure of courage lies not in the absence of fear, but in one's ability to confront and overcome it. To be courageous means to push past the limits fear imposes and to face adversities with unwavering determination. This quote inspires us to embrace our fears and transform them into opportunities for growth and self-discovery. It reminds us that courage is not about being fearless, but about harnessing our inner strength to conquer whatever obstacles lie in our path.

"The best revenge is massive success."

Explanation

Alfred Nobel once wisely stated, "The best revenge is massive success." In these few words, he encapsulated the essence of resilience and triumph in the face of adversity. Instead of harbouring feelings of anger, bitterness, or resentment towards those who may have wronged us, Nobel suggests that channelling our energy into achieving great accomplishments serves as the ultimate form of revenge. By focusing on personal growth, accomplishing our goals, and living a life filled with purpose and success, we not only prove our detractors wrong, but we also find true fulfilment and satisfaction within ourselves. Nobel's words inspire us to rise above negativity and use any negativity we encounter as fuel to propel ourselves towards greater heights, where success ultimately becomes the most powerful form of vindication.

Note:

It appears that some of these quotes are from some other intellectuals too; of course, great mind thinks alike.

Please visit the following web links to know more about Alfred Nobel's QUOTES

<https://www.bookey.app/quote-author/alfred-nobel>

<https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/alfred-nobel-quotes>

<https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/alfred-nobel-quotes-1702207224-1>

<https://in.pinterest.com/minimalistquotesimages/alfred-nobel-quotes/>

https://todayinsci.com/N/Nobel_Alfred/NobelAlfred-Quotations.htm

Indians

Nobel Prize

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Nobel Prize Winners in India:

Nobel Prize is one of the most recognized awards in the world and many Indian have been acknowledged with this prestigious award which is usually offered in six different fields, that is Literature, Physics, Chemistry, Economic Sciences, Peace and Physiology, or Medicine. The awardee of this honor is called Laureates and are given a gold medal, a diploma, and a monetary award. This article discusses the contribution of those handfuls of Indians who contributed their whole life to the well beginning of humankind. In respect of gratitude and honors, they have been awarded the Nobel Prize in different fields. Before directly jumping to know about the list of Winners of the Nobel Prize in India, let us know about the History of the Nobel Prize, Nobel Prize Insignia, etc

History of the Nobel Prize

The Nobel Prize, established in 1901 to honor the memory of Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, is awarded to individuals who have made significant contributions for the betterment of humanity. This prestigious award is usually offered in six different fields, that is literature, Physics, Chemistry, Economic, Science, Peace and Physiology or Medicine.

When Alfred Nobel died in 1896, in his will he passed on his asset to be used for the establishment of prizes which are names "Nobel Prizes". The Nobel Prize was first awarded in 1901. In 1968, a central bank of Sweden, that is, Sveriges Riksbank funded the establishment of the Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences. From then onwards, the Nobel Prizes are awarded in six different fields.

Nobel Prize Insignia

The awardee of the Noble Prize is conferred with three things- a medal, a diploma and award money. The Nobel Prize insignia are made of 24 karat gold plated with green gold. They are about 65 millimetres in diameter and weigh about 175 grams. The medals are awarded to the laureates at a ceremony in Stockholm, Sweden, on December 10, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death.

LIST OF NOBEL LAUREATES

S.No	Name	Category	Year	Country / Province / Place
1	Abhijit Banerjee	Economics	2019	United States (born in Calcutta, India)
2	Kailash Satyarthi	Peace	2014	Madhya Pradesh
3	Venki Ramakrishnan	Chemistry	2009	United Kingdom United States (born in Chidambaram, India)

4	Amartya Sen	Economics	1998	West Bengal
5	14th Dalai Lama	Peace	1989	India (born in Taktser, Tibet)
6	Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar	Physics	1983	United States (born in Lahore, British India)
7	Mother Teresa	Peace	1979	India (born in Skopje, North Macedonia)
8	Har Gobind Khorana	Physiology or Medicine	1968	United States (born in Raipur, British India)
9	C. V. Raman	Physics	1930	Tamil Nadu, India
10	Rabindranath Tagore	Literature	1913	West Bengal, India
11	Rudyard Kipling	Literature	1907	United Kingdom (born in Bombay, British India)
12	Ronald Ross	Physiology or Medicine	1902	United Kingdom (born in Almora, British India)



Also visit these web links to know MORE!

- 01] <https://vajiramandravi.com/quest-upsc-notes/nobel-prize-winners-in-india/>
02] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Indian_Nobel_laureates
03] <https://www.careerpower.in/indian-nobel-prize-winners.html>
04] <https://currentaffairs.adda247.com/list-of-indian-nobel-laureates/>
05] <https://www.livemint.com/web-stories/list-of-indian-nobel-laureates-19132023-11696509286980.html>

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Malala Yousafzai

[<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/2014/yousafzai/facts/>]



Malala Yousafzai

The Nobel Peace Prize 2014

Born: 12 July 1997, Mingora, Pakistan

Residence at the time of the award: United Kingdom

Prize motivation: "for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education"

Prize share: 1/2

For the right of every child to receive an education

Malala Yousafzai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her fight for the right of every child to receive an education. She was born in the Swat Valley in Pakistan. When the Islamic Taliban movement took control of the valley in 2008, girls' schools were burned down. Malala kept a diary of the events, which was published in 2009 by BBC Urdu. In her diary she spoke out against the Taliban's terrorist regime. An American documentary film made Malala internationally famous.

It was not long before the Taliban threatened her life. In 2012, Malala was shot in the head on a school bus by a Taliban gunman. She survived, but had to flee to England and live in exile there because a fatwa was issued against her.

In 2013, TIME magazine named Malala one of "**The 100 Most Influential People in the World.**" On her 16th birthday she spoke in the United Nations. In her speech Malala called for the equal right to education for girls all over the world, and became a symbol of this cause.

<https://www.un.org/en/messengers-peace/malala-yousafzai>

Her Interview to United Nations

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2017/10/567872-interview-fighting-girls-education-un-advocate-malala-yousafzai-finds-her>

Brief Profile

Malala Yousafzai

By Kerri Lee Alexander, NWHM Fellow | 2018-2020



At age eleven, Malala Yousafzai was already advocating for the rights of women and girls. As an outspoken proponent for girls' right to education, Yousafzai was often in danger because of her beliefs. However, even after being shot by the Taliban, she continued her activism and founded the Malala Fund with her father. By age seventeen, Yousafzai became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for her work.

Malala Yousafzai was born on July 12, 1997 in Mingora, Pakistan. Mingora is the largest city in the Swat Valley of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province in Pakistan. Yousafzai was the first of three children born to Ziauddin and Tor Pekai Yousafzai. Although it was not always easy to raise a girl child in Pakistan, Malala Yousafzai's father insisted that she received all of the same opportunities afforded to boy children. Her father was a teacher and education advocate that ran a girls' school in their village. Due to his influence, Yousafzai was passionate about knowledge from a very young age, and she would often waddle into her father's classes before she could even talk. However, by the time she was ten years old, Taliban extremists began to take control of the Swat Valley and many of her favorite things were banned. Girls were no longer able to attend school, and owning a television, playing music and dancing were all prohibited. Girl's education was specifically targeted by the Taliban and by the end of 2008 they had destroyed over 400 schools. At eleven years old, Yousafzai decided to stand up to the Taliban.

Yousafzai started by blogging anonymously for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in early 2009. She used the penname, "Gul Makai," and spoke about her life under Taliban rule and how much she wanted to attend school. Her first BBC diary entry entitled, "I Am Afraid," detailed her nightmares about a full-blown war in her hometown. Her nightmares started to become reality, as Yousafzai and her family were soon forced to leave their home due to rising tensions between Pakistan and the Taliban. This did not stop Yousafzai from advocating for her right to attend school. Over the next few years, she and her father began speaking out on behalf of girls' education in the media. They campaigned for Pakistani girls' access to a free quality education. By 2011, Yousafzai was nominated for the International Children's Peace Prize. Although she did not win, that same year she earned Pakistan's National Youth Peace Prize. Yousafzai was now a household name. However, this also made her a target.

On October 9, 2012, fifteen-year-old Yousafzai was on the bus returning from school with her friends. Two members of the Taliban stopped the bus and asked, "Who is Malala?" When they identified Yousafzai, they shot her in the head. Fortunately, she was airlifted to a Pakistani military hospital and then taken to an intensive care unit in England. After ten days in a medically induced coma, Yousafzai woke up in a hospital in Birmingham, England. She had suffered no major brain damage, but the left side of her face was paralyzed, and she would require many reparative surgeries and rehabilitation. After months of medical treatment, Yousafzai was able to return to her family that now lived in England. In March 2013, Yousafzai began attending school in Birmingham. Although she was now able to attend school in England, she decided to keep fighting "until every girl could go to school." On her sixteenth birthday, Yousafzai spoke at the United Nations in New York. That same year she published her autobiography entitled, "I Am Malala: The Girl Who Stood Up for Education and Was Shot

by the Taliban.” She was awarded the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought by the European Parliament for her activism.

In 2014, Yousafzai and her father established the Malala Fund to internationally support and advocate for women and girls. Through her charity, she met with Syrian refugees in Jordan, young women students in Kenya, and spoke out in Nigeria against the terrorist group Boko Haram that abducted young girls to stop them from going to school. In December of 2014, Yousafzai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her work. At age seventeen, she became the youngest person to be named a Nobel laureate. Since then, Yousafzai has continued to advocate for the rights of women and girls. The Malala Fund advocates for quality education for all girls by funding education projects internationally, partnering with global leaders and local advocates, and pioneering innovative strategies to empower young women. Yousafzai is currently studying Philosophy, Politics and Economics at the University of Oxford.

She speaks!



1997

I was born in Mingora, Pakistan on July 12, 1997.

Welcoming a baby girl is not always cause for celebration in Pakistan — but my father, Ziauddin Yousafzai, was determined to give me every opportunity a boy would have.



2008

My father was a teacher and ran a girls' school in our village. I loved school. But everything changed when the Taliban took control of our town in Swat Valley. The extremists banned many things — like owning a television and playing music — and enforced harsh punishments for those who defied their orders. And they said girls could no longer go to school.

In January 2008 when I was just 11 years old, I said goodbye to my classmates, not knowing when — if ever — I would see them again.



2012

I spoke out publicly on behalf of girls and our right to learn. And this made me a target.

In October 2012, on my way home from school, a masked gunman boarded my school bus and asked, "Who is Malala?" He shot me on the left side of my head.

I woke up 10 days later in a hospital in Birmingham, England. The doctors and nurses told me about the attack — and that people around the world were praying for my recovery.



2014

After months of surgeries and rehabilitation, I joined my family in our new home in the U.K.

It was then I knew I had a choice: I could live a quiet life or I could make the most of this new life I had been given. I determined to continue my fight until every girl could go to school.

With my father, who has always been my ally and inspiration, I established Malala Fund, a charity dedicated to giving every girl an opportunity to achieve a future she chooses. In recognition of our work, I received the Nobel Peace Prize in December 2014 and became the youngest-ever Nobel laureate.



2018

I began studying Philosophy, Politics and Economics at the University of Oxford. And every day I fight to ensure all girls receive 12 years of free, safe, quality education.

I travel to many countries to meet girls fighting poverty, wars, child marriage and gender discrimination to go to school. Malala Fund is working so that their stories, like mine, can be heard around the world.

We invest in developing country educators and activists, like my father, through Malala Fund's Education Champion Network. And we hold leaders accountable for their promises to girls.



2020

I graduated from Oxford University!

I will always treasure my time at Lady Margaret Hall — the lectures, club meetings, balls and late nights (some spent finishing papers, some just chatting with friends in the dorm). Although a global pandemic meant I spent my final months as a university student in my parents' house, I'm grateful that I was able to complete my education. After taking time to relax, I am more dedicated than ever to my fight for girls.

With more than 130 million girls out of school today, there is more work to be done. I hope you will join my fight for education and equality. Together, we can create a world where all girls can learn and lead.

<https://malala.org/malalas-story>

WILL
of
Alfred Nobel

N:o 73. År 1897 den 5 Februari, upprätt vid vittnesförlin inför
Stockholms Rådshofverätt fjette Afdelning; bebygg
döen En krona
ant. a post. *ex officio.*

Testament

Jacob Rinders

Jag undertecknad Alfred Bernhard
Nobel förklarar härmed efter moget
betänkande min yttersta vilja i afseende
å den egendom jag vid min död kan ef-
terlemnna vara följande:

Minna Brorsöner Hjalmar och Ludvig
Nobel, söner af min Bröder Robert Nobel, erhålla
hvardera en Summa af Två Hundra Tusen Kronor,

Min Brorson Emanuel Nobel erhåller Tre
Hundra Tusen och min Brorsdatter Mina Nobel
Ett Hundra Tusen Kronor;

Min Bröder Robert Nobels döttrar Ingelborg
och Tyra erhålla hvardera Ett Hundra Tusen Kronor,

Fröken Olga Baettger, för närvarande boende
hos Fru Brand, 10 Rue St. Florentin i Paris, erhåller
Ett Hundra Tusen Francs;

Fru Sofia Kopy von Kopylov, hvars adress
är känd af Anglo-Oesterreichische Bank i Wien
är berättigad till en lifränta af 6000 Dollars o. w.
som betalas henne af sagde Bank och hvarföre sig
denna Bank deponerat 150,000 R. Mgnska Statoppen.

Herr Alarik Liedbeck, boende 26 Sturegatan,
Stockholm, erhåller Ett Hundra Tusen Kronor

Fröken Elise Antun, boende 32 Rue de Valenciennes
Paris, är berättigad till en lifränta af Två Tusen

Fem Hundra Francs. Dessutom investerar hon mig
för närvarande Egyptens nitte Tusen Francs henne till

hårigt Kapital som äger att till henne återbetalas.

Herr Alfred Hammond, Waterford, Texas,
United States, erhåller Tio Tusen Dollars;

Fröken Emmy Winkelman och Maria Wink-

Page one of Alfred Bernhard Nobel's will.

Kebmann, Potsdamerstrasse 57, Berlin, erhåller
hvardera Femtio Tusen Mark.

Fru Gaucher, 2 bis Boulevard des Vignes, Nîmes,
Frankrike, erhåller Ett Hundra Tusen Frans,

Minna tjjenare Auguste Oswald, hans hustru
Alphonse Tournand, konstad ved med laboratorien
i Saurema, erhåller hvardera en lifvärd af Ett
Tusen Frans:

Minna färra tjjenare Joseph Didardat 5 Place
St Laurent, Châlons sur Saône, Frankrike, äro
berättigade till en lifvärd af Fem Hundra Frans
samt min färra brödgersmästare Jean Lecoz, hos
Fru Desolter, receveur curialité, Meunier, Andry rue
Roussin, S. & O. Frankrike, till en lifvärd af Tre Hundra
Frans.

Herr Georges Tekrundaach, 2 Rue Campagne,
Paris har rätt att lyfta en pension af Fem Tusen
Frans årligen ? 1 Januari till och med 1 Januari 1919
då den upphör.

Minna Brorshorn & Götmar, Ledsig, Ingelby,
och Tyra hafva hvardera hos mig med gittes i
restående Tjugi Tusen Kronor sam till dem åter
utdelas;

Öfver hela min återstående ^{realiserbar} förmögenhet förfogas
på följande sätt: Kapitalet, af utredningskommittén
realiseradt till säkra värdepappers, skall utjira en
fond hvars ränta årligen utdelas som prisbelöning
åt dem som under det förlupne året hafva gjort min-
ligketen den största nytta. Räntan delas i fem lika
delar som tillfalla: en del den som inom fysikens
område har gjort den viktigaste upptäckt eller uppfin-
ning; en del den som har gjort den viktigaste kemiska
upptäckt eller förbättring; en del den som har gjort den
viktigaste upptäckt inom fysiologiens eller medicinens
domän; en del den som inom litteraturen har producerat

det utmärktaste i idealiskt riktning; och en del af den
 som har verkat mest eller mest för folkens förbättrande
 och afskaffande eller minskning af ständiga arméer
 samt krigande och upprorande af fredskongresser.
 Prisen för fysik och kemi utdelas af Svenska Vetenskapsakademien; för fysikaliska eller medicinska
 arbeten af Car琳ska Institutet i Stockholm; för literatur af Akademien i Stockholm samt för fredsfäktare
 ett utskott af fem personer som väljas af Norska Stortinget. Det är min uttryckliga vilja att vid prisutdelningarna intet afseende
 tas på någon slags nationalitetstillhörighet såvida att den värdigaste erhåller priset om
 tingens han är Skandinav eller ej.
 Till Exekutorer af dessa minn testamenteriska dispositioner förordnar jag Herr Ragnar Sohlman, bosatt vid Bofors, Vermland, och Herr Rudolf Liljequist, 39 Malmstiknadegatan, Stockholm, och Bengtsson i närheten af Huddsvalla. Som ersättning för deras omsorg och besvär tillerkänner jag Herr Ragnar Sohlman, som antagligen kommer att ägna mesta tid deråt, Ett Hundra Tusen Kronor, och Herr Rudolf Liljequist Femtio Tusen Kronor.
 Min förmögenhet består för närvarande dels i fastigheter i Paris och San Remo; dels i värdepapper förvarade i Union Bank of Scotland; Ld i Glasgow och London; i Credit Lyonnais, Ld i Glasgow och London; i Comptoir National d'Escompte och Herr Alphonse, Malmi & Co; Paris; hos fondomäklaren M. V. Peter & Banque Transatlantique, afseendes i Paris; hos Direction der Disconts. Gesellschaft samt Joseph Goldschmidt & Co; Berlin; i Ryska Riksbanken samt hos Herr Edmund Nobel i Petersburg; i Skandi. raviske Kredit Aktiebolaget i Götting och Stockholm.

Page three of Alfred Bernhard Nobel's will

i Enskilda Banken i Stockholm samt i min
 Kassa i 59 Rue de Malakoff, Paris, och alla
 utstående fordringar, patent, mig tillkommande
 patentavgifter eller så kallad royalty, med mera, hvar-
 afven uträkningsmässigt följande uppgift i mina papper
 och böcker.
 Detta testamente är hittills det enda giltiga
 och uppfyller alla mina föregående testamentariska
 bestämmelser om sådant skulle förfinnas efter min död.
 Slutligen anordnar jag såsom förande min
 öfvertygande önskan att vilja att efter min död
 påståderna uppkäras och att sedan detta skett och
 tydliga dödsbevis af kompetenta läkare intygats
 liket förbrännes i så kallad cremationsugn.
 Paris den 27 November
 1895
 Alfred Bernhard Nobel

att Herr Alfred Bernhard Nobel med fullt förstånd
 och af fri vilja undertecknat detta dokument, han
 har förklarats vara sin yttersta vilja intygad af oss
 på engång närvarande vittnen -

Sigurd Ehrenborg f.d. löjtnant Paris 86 Rue de la Harpe	Th. Nordenfjelt Ravennatunnel 8 Rue Arber Paris
A. W. Ståhlens Ingenieur-Chef 4, Place Cuvier	Leonard Thors Civil-Ingenieur Passage Caroline 4 Paris

Uppläst vid begravning hos Ståhlens den 9 Januari 1896
 Utskrift af dödsbeskedet den 9 Januari 1896
 L. E. Eriksson
utskrift

Gustaf Eriksson

Page four of Alfred Bernhard Nobel's will

The following is the relevant portion of Alfred Bernhard Nobel's will establishing the Nobel Prizes:

The whole of my remaining realizable estate shall be dealt with in the following way:

The capital shall be invested by my executors in safe securities and shall constitute a fund, the interest on which shall be annually distributed in the form of prizes to those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind. The said interest shall be divided into five equal parts, which shall be apportioned as follows: one part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery or invention within the field of physics; one part to the person who shall have made the most important chemical discovery or improvement; one part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery within the domain of physiology or medicine; one part to the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most outstanding work of an idealistic tendency; and one part to the person who shall have done the most or best work for fraternity among nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses.

The prizes for physics and chemistry shall be awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences; that for physiology or medical works by the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm; that for literature by the Academy in Stockholm; and that for champions of peace by a committee of five persons to be elected by the Norwegian Storting. It is my express wish that in awarding the prizes no consideration whatever shall be given to the nationality of the candidates, so that the most worthy shall receive the prize, whether he be a Scandinavian or not.

Full text of Alfred Nobel's will

I, the undersigned, Alfred Bernhard Nobel, after mature deliberation, hereby declare the following to be my last will and testament with regard to such property as I may leave upon my death:

My nephews, Hjalmar and Ludvig Nobel, sons of my brother Robert Nobel, will each receive the sum of two hundred thousand crowns;

My nephew Emmanuel Nobel will receive the sum of three hundred thousand, and my niece Mina Nobel one hundred thousand crowns;

My brother Robert Nobel's daughters, Ingeborg and Tyra, will each receive the sum of one hundred thousand crowns;

Miss Olga Boettger, presently residing with Mrs Brand, 10 Rue St Florentin in Paris, will receive one hundred thousand francs;

Mrs Sofie Kapy von Kapivar, whose address is known to the Anglo-Oesterreichische Bank in Vienna, is entitled to an annuity of 6000 florins Ö.W. which will be paid to her by the aforementioned bank, and to this end I have deposited in this bank the amount of 150 000 florins in Hungarian sovereign bonds.

Mr Alarik Liedbeck, residing at 26 Sturegatan, Stockholm, will receive one hundred thousand crowns;

Miss Elise Antun, residing at 32 Rue de Lubeck, Paris, is entitled to an annuity of two thousand five hundred francs. In addition, she is entitled to be repaid forty-eight thousand francs of capital that belongs to her and is currently deposited with me;

Mr Alfred Hammond, of Waterford, Texas, United States, will receive ten thousand dollars;

Miss Emmy Winkelmann and Miss Marie Winkelmann, of Potsdamerstrasse 51, Berlin, will each receive fifty thousand marks;

Mrs Gaucher, of 2 bis Boulevard du Viaduc, Nimes, France will receive one hundred thousand francs;

My servants, Auguste Oswald and his wife Alphonse Tournand, employed at my laboratory at San Remo, will each receive an annuity of one thousand francs;

My former servant, Joseph Girardot, of 5 Place St. Laurent, Châlons sur Saône, France, is entitled to an annuity of five hundred francs, and my former gardener, Jean Lecof, residing with Mrs Desoutter, receveur buraliste, Mesnil, Aubry pour Ecoen, S.& O., France, will receive an annuity of three hundred francs.

Mr Georges Fehrenbach, of 2 Rue Compiègne, Paris, is entitled to collect an annual pension of five thousand francs from 1 January [1896] to 1 January 1899, when it will cease.

My brother's children – Hjalmar, Ludvig, Ingeborg and Tyra – each have a sum of twenty thousand crowns, deposited with me against acknowledgement of receipt, which will be repaid to them;

All of my remaining realisable assets are to be disbursed as follows: the capital, converted to safe securities by my executors, is to constitute a fund, the interest on which is to be distributed annually as prizes to those who, during the preceding year, have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind. The interest is to be divided into five equal parts and distributed as follows: one part to the person who made the most important discovery or invention in the field of physics; one part to the person who made the most important chemical discovery or improvement; one part to the person who made the most important discovery within the domain of physiology or medicine; one part to the person who, in the field of literature, produced the most outstanding work in an idealistic direction; and one part to the person who has done the most or best to advance fellowship among nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the establishment and promotion of peace congresses. The prizes for physics and chemistry are to be awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences; that for physiological or medical achievements by the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm; that for literature by the Academy in Stockholm; and that for champions of peace by a committee of five persons to be selected by the Norwegian Storting. It is my express wish that when awarding the prizes, no consideration be given to nationality, but that the prize be awarded to the worthiest person, whether or not they are Scandinavian.

As executors of my testamentary dispositions, I appoint Mr Ragnar Sohlman, resident in Bofors, Värmland, and Mr Rudolf Liljequist, of 31 Malmskillnadsgatan, Stockholm, and Bengtsfors, close to Uddevalla. As compensation for their attention and efforts, I grant to Mr Ragnar Sohlman, who will probably devote most time to this matter, one hundred thousand crowns, and to Mr Rudolf Liljequist, fifty thousand crowns;

My assets currently consist partly of real estate in Paris and San Remo, and partly of securities deposited with the Union Bank of Scotland Ltd in Glasgow and London, with Crédit Lyonnais, Comptoir National d'Escompte, and with Alphen, Messin & Co. in Paris; with stockbroker M.V. Peter of Banque Transatlantique, also in Paris; with the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft and with Joseph Goldschmidt & Cie in Berlin; with the Russian Central Bank, and with Mr Emmanuel Nobel in Petersburg; with Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget in Gothenburg and Stockholm, with Enskilda Banken in Stockholm and in my strong box at 59 Avenue Malakoff, Paris; as well as of accounts receivable, patents, patent fees or royalties due to me, etc. about which my executors will find information in my papers and books.

As of now, this will and testament is the only one that is valid, and revokes all my previous testamentary dispositions, should any such be found after my death.

Finally, it is my express wish that following my death, my arteries be severed, and when this has been done and competent doctors have confirmed clear signs of death, my remains be incinerated in a crematorium.

Paris, 27 November, 1895

Alfred Bernhard Nobel

We, the undersigned witnesses, attest that Mr Alfred Bernhard Nobel, being of sound mind and of his own free will, signed this document, which he declared in the presence of us all to be his last will and testament:

*Sigurd Ehrenborg
former Lieutenant
Paris: 84 Boulevard Haussmann*

*R. W. Strehlenert
Civil Engineer
4, Passage Caroline*

*Thos Nordenfelt
Constructor
8, Rue Auber, Paris*

*Leonard Hwass
Civil Engineer
4, Passage Caroline*



Articles by the Editors of **Nobelprize.org.**

Alfred Nobel (1833-1896) was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on 21 October 1833. His family was descended from Olof Rudbeck, the best-known technical genius in Sweden in the 17th century, an era in which Sweden was a great power in northern Europe. Nobel was fluent in several languages, and wrote poetry and drama. Nobel was also very interested in social and peace-related issues, and held views that were considered radical during his time. Alfred Nobel's interests are reflected in the prize he established. Learn more about his life and his interests - science, inventions, entrepreneurship, literature and peace work.

The following is a list of articles compiled by the editors of **Nobelprize.org.** covering his life, work and other industrial activities; here the names of the editors, names of the articles and the corresponding web links are provided to enable the readers to reach and read these articles.

No.	Narrative Details
[I] Alfred Nobel's Life and Work	
1	Alfred Nobel's life and work - for grade-schoolers On October 21, 1833 a baby boy was born in Stockholm, Sweden who was to become the founder of the Nobel Prize https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred_nobel/biographical/articles/life-work/gradeschool.html
2	Alfred Nobel - his life and work By Nils Ringertz Alfred Nobel was born in Sweden, grew up in Russia, studied chemistry and technology in France and the US https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobel-his-life-and-work/
3	Alfred Nobel - St. Petersburg, 1842-1863 By Birgitta Lemmel The young Alfred grew up, received his education and was shaped as a human being in the cosmopolitan atmosphere of St. Petersburg https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobel-st-petersburg-1842-1863/

4	<p>Alfred Nobel's health and his interest in medicine By Nils Ringertz "Isn't it the irony of fate that I have been prescribed N/G 1 (nitroglycerine) to be taken internally!" https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobels-health-and-his-interest-in-medicine/</p>
5	<p>Alfred Nobel and his interest in literature By Åke Erlandsson Alfred Nobel's collection of books bears testimony to both the depth and breadth of his reading https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobel-and-his-interest-in-literature/</p>
6	<p>Alfred Nobel - the poet By Åke Erlandsson Alfred Nobel's collection of books bears testimony to both the depth and breadth of his reading https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobel-the-poet/</p>
7	<p>Alfred Nobel - life and philosophy By Tore Frängsmyr Alfred Nobel went through philosophy from antiquity to modern times, pointing out what he perceived to be vital issues https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobel-life-and-philosophy/</p>
8	<p>Alfred Nobel's thoughts on war and peace By Sven Tägil Was Alfred Nobel's view on the effects of weapons to deter war a comfortable way of defending his own activity? https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobels-thoughts-about-war-and-peace/</p>
9	<p>Alfred Nobel's house in Paris By Birgitta Lemmel At forty years old, Alfred Nobel bought an elegant mansion in Avenue Malakoff, a fashionable quarter near the Arc de Triomphe and Bois-de-Boulogne https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobels-house-in-paris/</p>
10	<p>Alfred Nobel's final years in San Remo By Lorenette Gozzo Alfred Nobel died in his villa overlooking the Mediterranean in Sanremo, Italy https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobels-final-years-in-sanremo/</p>
11	<p>The Private Library of Alfred Nobel https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/the-private-library-of-alfred-nobel/</p>

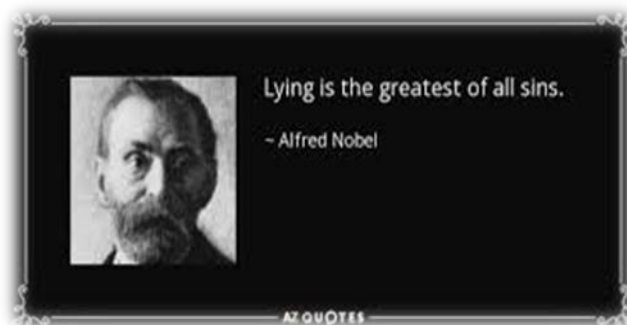
[II] Alfred Nobel's Industrial Activities

12	<p>Alfred Nobel's industrial activities in Vinterviken</p> <p>By Birgitta Lemmel</p> <p>Alfred Nobel's first company, Nitroglycerine Aktiebolaget, had its explosives plant on an isolated inlet of Lake Mälaren</p> <p>https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobels-industrial-activities-in-vinterviken/</p>
13	<p>Alfred Nobel in Krümmel</p> <p>By Birgitta Lemmel</p> <p>Alfred Nobel established his first overseas company in Krümmel, Germany</p> <p>https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobel-in-krummel/</p>
14	<p>Alfred Nobel in Scotland</p> <p>By John E. Dolan</p> <p>Alfred Nobel turned his sights to Scotland when Great Britain proved to be a difficult place to establish an explosives factory</p> <p>https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobel-in-scotland/</p>
15	<p>Alfred Nobel in Sevrans</p> <p>By Birgitta Lemmel</p> <p>Looking for a suitable location for his experiments near his home, Alfred Nobel found Sevrans, 16 kilometers northeast of Paris</p> <p>https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobel-in-sevrans/</p>
16	<p>Alfred Nobel's dynamite companies</p> <p>By Ragnhild Lundström</p> <p>Alfred Nobel established the first international holding company in the world, the Nobel Dynamite Trust Company</p> <p>https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobels-dynamite-companies/</p>
17	<p>List of Alfred Nobel's Patents</p> <p>https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/list-of-alfred-nobels-patents/</p>

Also, visit the following web links to know MORE about him:

[01] <https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/alfred-nobels-life-and-work/>

[02] <https://www.nobelprize.org/alfred-nobel/biographical-information/>

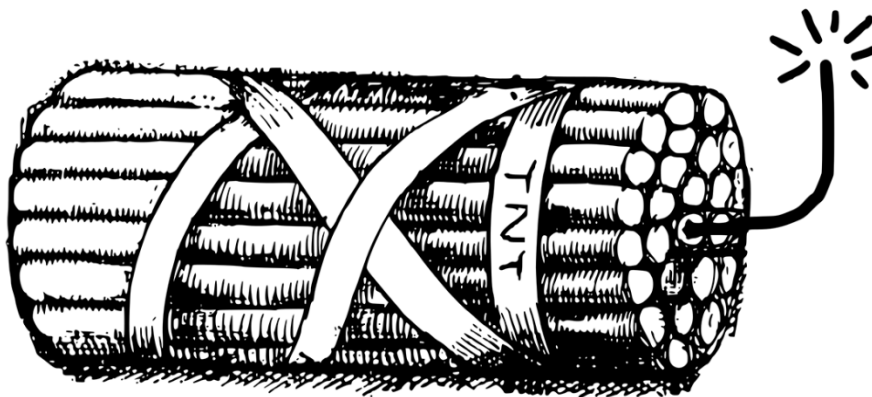


How Dynamite Spawned the Nobel Prizes

<https://www.mcgill.ca/oss/article/history/how-dynamite-spawned-nobel-prizes>

All because a journalist did not check his facts

Alfred Nobel had loathed war all his life and was stunned when his obituary referred to him as a "merchant of death." He vowed that he would not be remembered as such! So, he decided to leave his immense fortune to foster science, literature and peace. The Nobel Prizes were born! All because a journalist did not check his facts.



Alfred Nobel wasn't in the best of health but he knew he wasn't dead. Yet, there was his obituary, prominently featured in the morning newspaper. To make matters worse, not only had the newspaper killed him off prematurely, it had described him as a man who "became rich by finding a way to kill more people faster than ever before." The French press service that provided the story had made a mistake. It was actually Alfred's older brother Ludvig who had died while vacationing in Cannes but a reporter had gotten the brothers mixed up. Alfred was deeply disturbed by this chance preview of how the world would remember him. Yes, he had invented dynamite and gelignite, the most powerful explosives

known at the time, but he had always envisaged that they would be used to the benefit of mankind. Indeed, he had spoken of producing a substance of "such frightful efficacy for wholesale destruction that it would make wars impossible." Unfortunately, he was wrong.

Nobel was born in Sweden but spent his early years in St. Petersburg in Russia where his inventor father had set up a small business developing sea mines for the Russian government. Young Alfred had ambitions of becoming a writer but his father thought that a scientific career would be more practical. So he sent sixteen-year-old Alfred to apprentice in the laboratory of the noted French chemist Theophile Pelouze. It was here that he met Ascanio Sobrero, an Italian chemist, who told him about a fascinating substance he had discovered. "Pyroglycerine," Nobel learned, was an oily liquid that exploded with great vigour when detonated. Sobrero had made it by reacting a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids with glycerine, a substance readily available by treating fats with sodium hydroxide. He had gotten the idea from a story about a chance discovery made in 1838 by Friedrich Schonbein, a professor of chemistry at the University of Basel in Switzerland. Schonbein, as the story goes, was experimenting in his kitchen with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids which he accidentally spilled. He quickly picked up his wife's cotton apron and wiped up the mess. When Schonbein tried to dry the apron by hanging it near a stove, it burst into flame and disappeared in a flash. He realized that cellulose, the basic component of cotton, had somehow reacted with the acids to create an explosive material.

Sobrero realized that glycerol and cellulose shared some chemical features and he wondered what would happen if he reacted it with the mix of acids that Schonbein had used. The results were remarkable. The nitric acid converted glycerine into Sobrero's "pyroglycerine," which in chemical lingo was better described as "nitroglycerine." When heated, it just burned. But as the temperature reached 220°C nitroglycerine exploded, although not always in a predictable fashion. The yellow liquid was also sensitive to shock, and it seemed to Nobel that if nitroglycerine were to be used as an explosive, a reliable detonation system would have to be found.

Alfred suggested to his father that they focus their attention on making nitroglycerine on a large scale. Immanuel Nobel did not need much convincing because his factory in St. Petersburg, which had been very profitable during the

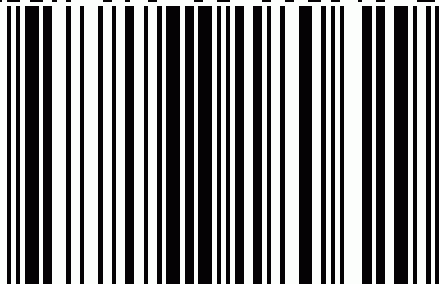
Crimean War, now faced bankruptcy. The family moved back to Sweden and set up a factory to produce nitroglycerine. Almost immediately tragedy struck when an explosion killed Emil, the youngest son. The nitration of glycerine was a dangerous business. So dangerous that in some cases the workers who monitored the reaction were made to sit on one-legged stools so that they would immediately wake up should they dose off. One would think, though, that sitting in front of a bubbling kettle frothing with brown fumes of nitrogen oxides, containing the most powerful explosive known to mankind, would have been enough of a motivator to staying awake.

Making nitroglycerine wasn't the only problem. How to detonate it was an even bigger concern. Alfred solved this problem with his invention of the mercury fulminate blasting cap. But without a doubt, Nobel's greatest contribution was the invention of dynamite, which safely harnessed the energy of nitroglycerine. He had long considered the idea of mixing nitroglycerine with some solid material with the hope of decreasing its shock sensitivity. Finally, Nobel hit on a type of silica, known as diatomaceous earth, which was ideal. The sticks of dynamite could be safely transported and would only explode when triggered with a blasting cap. Dynamite would change the world. It would allow the Panama Canal to be built, but contrary to Nobel's hopes, would also take warfare to a new level.

Alfred Nobel had loathed war all his life and was stunned when his obituary referred to him as a "merchant of death." He vowed that he would not be remembered as such! So, he decided to leave his immense fortune to foster science, literature and peace. The Nobel Prizes were born! All because a journalist did not check his facts.

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ISBN 978-81-981806-2-9



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